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JIM PARKER'S CATALOGUE No. 33

There are a great number of honest nurserymen doing business in Oklahoma, but in order to give service to customers a knowledge of conditions under which stock is to be planted is quite as important as a willingness to deal fairly. I feel that I am not saying too much when I claim we can give you better service than any other nurseryman doing business in this State. Consider these reasons:

1st. I have spent thirty-three years at nursery work, twenty-three years of the time in Oklahoma.
2nd. Association with the people and constant contact with conditions in Oklahoma has given me an opportunity to know the needs of fruit growers in Oklahoma as few men know them.

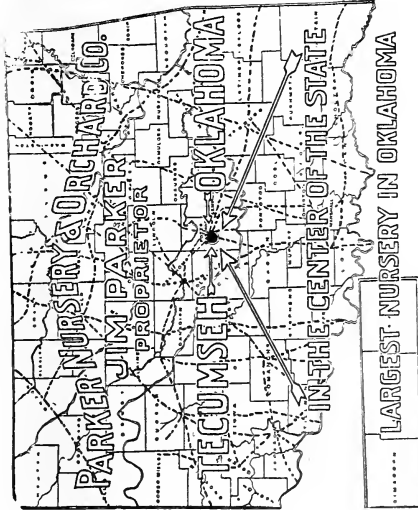
3rd. We are now and have been for years the largest growers of nursery stock in this State, and have specialized in varieties adapted to Oklahoma.

4th. Nursery stock grown in this State is admittedly better adapted to our climate than that grown in other states. Our nursery is in the center of the State and acclimated to average conditions.

5th. Our prices are reasonable. We handle only varieties tried, tested and known to be valuable for Oklahoma.

WARDEN COMPANY, OKLAHOMA CITY

1c Paid
TECUMSEH,
OKLA.
PERMIT No. 1



Upwards of two hundred nurseries are getting money in Oklahoma for nursery stock. Our firm is the only one spending money to promote fruit growing or using printers' ink to advise people how to succeed with their plantings. See Page 32.

POSTMASTER: If this catalogue can not be delivered to addressee, deliver to any one interested in fruit growing.

APR 8 1924

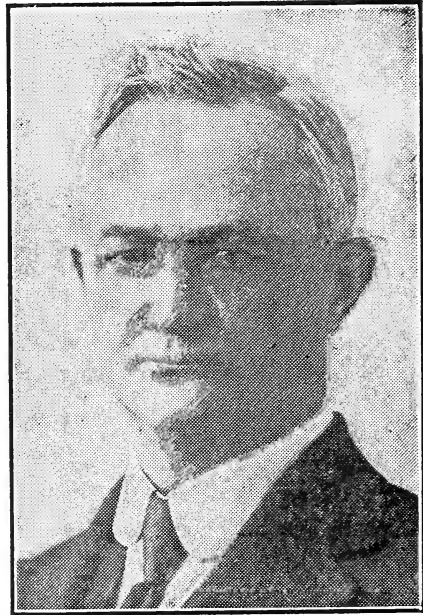
FOREWORD.

To the fruit growers of Oklahoma I owe a debt that is going to be mighty hard to pay. Not a financial obligation, because as the world reckons I have not made money, but I trust I have made what is of more value than money—real friends. For the past thirty-three years I have had the pleasure of visiting these friends in their homes and of trying to help them solve their problems of how to grow fruit. To this friendly exchange of ideas I am greatly indebted for the opportunity to gain much valuable information from the experiences of other men.

During these years I have seen so many fruits introduced that have proven worthless that I have become prejudiced against "Exclusive Rights," "Trade Marks" and "Novelties," and more set in my policy of selling only varieties of known merit. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred when the purchaser was paying extra prices for a fruit tree he was paying 15c for a poor variety and 85c for "hot air" and persuasive eloquence. Our appeal is to common sense and reason, not to ignorance and curiosity. There is no such thing as a monopoly on the right to grow fruit trees, and those traits of hardness which make a variety profitable for the planter make that variety easy for the nurseryman to grow.

Varieties of fruits are local in their adaptability. There are probably five thousand varieties of apple and peach of merit for some special place in the United States but less than twenty-five for which we can claim anything like general adaptability. Even advice as to the care of orchards is so much a local matter that what is good advice for western Oklahoma with its twenty inches of rainfall is not good advice for eastern Oklahoma with its forty-four inches of rainfall. For this reason a traveling salesman or nurseryman outside of Oklahoma might be ever so sincere and yet be selling a variety of fruit that would be utterly worthless here. For these reasons we are trying to secure business only in our own state and to grow the fruits that are adapted to and profitable in this state.

"OKLAHOMA GROWN TREES FOR OKLAHOMA PLANTERS," and "LARGE SALES AT REASONABLE PROFITS," is the basis on which we have built and expect to continue to build our business.



Sincerely,
JIM PARKER.

Statements From Bankers

January 3, 1923.

To Whom It May Concern:

Jim Parker's Nursery business is among the leading industries of this section. He has been growing nursery stock here for the past twenty-one years. His plantings of nursery stock ranging from fifty to one hundred and sixty acres per year. The payroll of this firm amounts to \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00 per month.

This nursery has supplied trees for a very large percent of the good orchards now growing in this state. Anyone purchasing nursery stock from this firm will receive honest and fair treatment.

J. F. BUCK, President
Guaranty State Bank,
Shawnee, Oklahoma.

M. L. CALDWELL, President
First National Bank,
Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

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BUSINESS TERMS AND CONDITIONS

There has been a great falling off in the planting of orchards during the last ten years. The United States census shows a planting of 2,955,810 apple trees in 1909 and a planting of only 1,417,911 in 1919. The census also shows a planting of 4,783,825 peach trees in 1909 and only a planting of 2,379,945 peach trees in 1919. Orchard acreage has fallen off something like one-half during the past ten years. Apples are higher than oranges in Oklahoma. Fruit growing is not only an economical way of supplying food for the family but offers a great opportunity for profit.

We are glad to say to our many friends and customers that we now have on hand the largest and most complete assortment of nursery stock we have had for a number of years and can offer stock at very attractive prices.

SHIPPING SEASON.—Our shipping season begins October 15th and lasts until April 15th. By fall delivery is meant fall planting season which begins last part of October and continues during favorable weather through December. Bulk of Fall delivery is made in November. By Spring Delivery is meant as early in February as it is safe from freezing and bulk of shipment for Spring should be over by March 20th though trees may be handled till about middle of April.

PREPAY CHARGES.—We prepay charges to all points in Oklahoma on orders for \$10.00 or more. If you wish charges prepaid on order for less than \$10.00 add ten per cent to amount of order. We prepay charges on \$25.00 order to any part of the United States.

VARIETIES.—We suggest that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of Summer, Fall and Winter kinds wanted, as our experience enables us to select such varieties as are adapted to the locality. We will cheerfully give our personal attention to such orders and our customers can depend on not only getting the best varieties, but those adapted to their locality.

WE GUARANTEE all stock sent out is well grown, well rooted, true to name, properly packed, and that it will reach customer in good condition for planting. We mean that every customer shall be pleased with his bargain. We will cheerfully replace the stock, or refund the money if stock is not satisfactory on arrival. We cannot, however, guarantee that our customers will take good care of it, or that the weather will be right. Must ask customers to report any unsatisfactory condition of stock within ten days from time stock is received.

TERMS.—Cash with order during shipping season. Orders received sixty days or more ahead of shipping season will be booked and reserved on advance payment of only ten per cent of amount of order, balance may be paid when stock is received and examined, and known to be satisfactory. Customers paying in advance may select 10 per cent of the amount free of charge.

SPECIAL TERMS.—If you want to put out a large orchard, vineyard, or berry patch, we can most likely take care of your business on terms to meet your needs. Write us fully your plans.

Apples

Apple trees are usually planted 30x30 feet, fifty trees to the acre. I believe that the 30x25 or 35x25 giving a greater distance for cultivating one way, would be the better plan. Such a plan would be better for hillside land that can be cultivated only one way, and trees planted thicker in rows running north and south would serve somewhat to protect each other from wind and sun. The folks who cannot bring themselves to understand the need of cultivating an orchard, can make some pretense at growing other crops for a number of years in these wider rows.

Two things will account for 99 per cent of the failures to grow apples in Oklahoma; first, planting on land not adapted to the growing of apples; second, ceasing to cultivate the orchard about the time trees attain bearing size. If you start across country and interview one hundred farmers who report apples a failure, you will find 99 farmers who have made no pretense at cultivation after the orchard came into bearing. Apples must have suitable soil and cultivation.

PRICES APPLE TREES. All varieties same price.

	Dozen	Hundred	Thousand
1 yr., 1-2 ft. -----	3.00	20.00	150.00
1 yr., 2-3 ft. -----	4.00	25.00	200.00
1 yr., 3-5 ft. -----	6.00	40.00	300.00
2 yr., 4-6 ft. -----	9.00	60.00	500.00

Our list of apples is short because we mean to sell only varieties of merit. If you buy our nursery stock, you buy something that is tried in Oklahoma and known to have value. We do not monkey with novelties nor impose on the public by selling untried sorts at exorbitant prices. Our appeal is to common sense, not to curiosity.

MARKET APPLES

Our best market is south of us and I think our opportunity lies in producing an apple that is good to eat during September, October and November. Such an apple will find ready sale either north or south, and if market conditions are such that it appears unwise to sell at that time, the fruit can be put in cold storage and we can take our chances in competition with fruit from Arkansas, Missouri and the Rocky Mountain country. From a money-making standpoint cold storage is the only way to keep fruit. Cost is only about 20 cents per bushel and apples ripening in September may be kept till next June. The following varieties are described in the order of preference as market apples for Oklahoma and the Southwest. They are all good apples for any part of the United States.

TWO BEST MARKET SORTS

JONATHAN.—The most extensively planted variety and recognized as one of the best, not only on account of its fine flavor, but equally on account of hardness of the trees, adaptability to any soil, and extra bearing qualities. Brings highest price in market. Oklahoma Jonathan can be ripened up and reach the markets ahead of the main crop and will bring top prices.

WINESAP.—One of the best varieties for both home and market. Tree a good grower and heavy bearer. Medium size red apple of fine flavor.

MAMMOTH BLACKTWIG.—Very large; flat shape, dark red, good quality and valuable for market.

WINTER APPLES OF MERIT

STAYMAN WINESAP.—Fruit is larger and tree hardier grower than Winesap. Fruit not quite so well colored. Profitable market variety.

DELICIOUS.—A new variety of great promise. Large, red, superior quality. Bring highest price on the market.

GANO.—A supposed Ben Davis seedling. Tree almost identical with that of the Ben Davis; fruit similar in shape, deeper red in color and of superior quality. Tree a good grower. Succeeds well on all soils.

ROME BEAUTY.—Large, with red stripes; tender and juicy. A fine sort for either home or market. On account of late blooming sometimes bears when others fail.

BEN DAVIS.—One of the oldest, best known sorts.

BLACK BEN DAVIS.—Of the Ben Davis type; a large red apple, hardy and a fine market apple.

MO. PIPPIN.—The earliest bearer; fruit bright red with numerous gray dots. A very profitable variety.

APPLES FOR JUNE AND JULY

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Best early apple. June 20th to July 10th.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Good cooking apple. June 25th to July 15th.

EARLY HARVEST.—Oldest and best known June apple. Succeeds well everywhere. June 20th to July 10th.

RED JUNE.—Tree weak grower. Good flavor and bears well.

APPLES FOR FALL

MAIDENS BLUSH.—Clear skin with delicate red blush. Best all purpose summer apple. Long season of ripening makes it especially valuable where there is room only for a few trees. July 15th to September 1st.

GRIMES GOLDEN.—Medium size. Best eating apple grown. Good market and keeps well in storage.

VARIETIES OF APPLES

In selecting varieties of apples it may be well to remember that the high clay lands of eastern Oklahoma are adapted to the growing of Ben Davis, Gano and Jonathan, and these varieties will grow on land too poor to produce Winesaps profitably. The deep sandy lands in western Oklahoma are peculiarly well adapted to the growing of Winesap, Blacktwig and the family of high quality eating apples. On account of abundant sunshine and high wind at blooming time, these varieties set heavy crops all over western Oklahoma.

The five bushels of apples which took first prize not only as the best Winesap, but as the best Commercial apples exhibited in competition with the world, were grown by J. A. Farquharson in the Cimarron Valley, near Guthrie. This is at least some backing for my statement that the best Winesap apple lands in the United States are the deep sandy valley lands in western Oklahoma. There are more acres of such land in the Cimarron Valley alone, than is actually planted in apples in any state in the Union. The uplands of eastern Oklahoma are the same quality of fruit lands found in Arkansas and Missouri, but if you want to rival Colorado and Oregon irrigated lands in producing fancy eating apples without the expense of irrigation, go to the deep sandy bottom lands of western Oklahoma.

Peaches

From the time Elberta Peaches began to be shipped under refrigeration about forty years ago up to 1912, the planting of commercial orchards increased from year to year and prices for the fruit advanced. In 1911 we sold a car from our orchard near Tecumseh, Okla., that netted the shipper \$1,640.00. This was said to be the highest price paid in New York for a car of peaches up to that date.

State and government statistics show that the possible yield of peaches with a full crop would be only about half of what it was eight or ten years ago. Many things have happened to keep people from planting orchards and from caring for the orchards already planted. The prices of most farm products are very low while the prices of all fruits are higher than ever known before. There is a great shortage of peaches and the man who plants a commercial orchard is sure of good prices.

PRICE PEACH TREES All Varieties Same Price

	Dozen	Hundred	Thousand
1-2 ft. -----	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
2-3 ft. -----	4.00	25.00	200.00
3-4 ft. -----	6.00	40.00	300.00
4-6 ft. -----	\$9.00	\$60.00	\$500.00

VARIETIES OF PEACHES

Every home should be supplied with plenty of this delicious fruit. By careful selections of varieties, we may gather it fresh from the trees during June, July, August, September and October. A half dozen trees for each season of ripening will supply an abundance for family use.

THE ELBERTA FAMILY

ELBERTA.—Large yellow freestone. May justly be called the universal peach. The one dependable market peach.

ARP BEAUTY.—Resembles Elberta, but earlier.

SALWAY.—Resembles Elberta, ripens last of September.

HALE.—New variety, resembles Elberta.

THREE VALUABLE PEACHES FOR JUNE

EARLY WHEELER OR RED BIRD CLING.—A recently introduced Texas variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Clingstone; flesh white, quality very good. Best early market peach. Season extra early.

ALEXANDER.—Red Clingstone; good bearer.

GREENSBORO.—Good early Clingstone peach for home use.

FOUR HOME AND LOCAL MARKET PEACHES RIPENING IN JULY

TRIUMPH.—Yellow freestone, ripening last of June and first of July.

CARMEN.—Fruit large; freestone; flesh white, good quality.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—Yellow freestone; good flavor, good bearer.

CHAMPION.—Extra quality; white freestone.

THREE VALUABLE CLINGS

CHINESE CLING.—Fruit large; flesh white; quality good, splendid sort for home or for local market. Ripens just before Elberta.

HEATH CLING.—Fruit very large; flesh white; quality good. Firm and good keeper. The best clingstone peach either for home or market. Ripens one to two weeks later than Elberta.

STINSON'S OCTOBER.—Fruit large. Clingstone. White meated and of excellent quality.

THREE VALUABLE FREESTONES

STUMP.—Large white freestone, ripening one week after Elberta.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Once the most popular market peach until Elberta supplanted it in the public favor. Freestone; ripens late.

PIQUETT'S LATE.—Medium size yellow freestone. Ripens very late.

Pears

One of the best places to grow pears is in the yard. They are the only fruit that will grow among the bermuda. They will bear more fruit on a lawn or even along the sidewalks than they will produce in the richest, best cultivated soil. Pears should not be planted in the apple orchard because the cultivation and fertility necessary to grow apples, will cause the pears to make a too rapid growth which will start blight and perhaps not only kill the pear trees, but the blight will spread to the apple orchard.

HOW TO GROW PEARS

SOIL.—The pear roots very deeply and gets most of its support from the under layers of soil. Poor clay lands are often considered best for the growth of pears because the rather slow growth and better maturing of the wood tend to increase fruitfulness and hinder blight. However, it is not so much a question of the fertility of the soil as it is that the soil should be of such nature, or so handled, that the growth will be produced in the spring. A soil naturally rich will grow good, healthy pear trees, but a soil made rich by the use of stable manure will be almost sure to make late fall growth which would bear very few hardy bloom buds, and increase the danger of blight.

PRUNING.—Winter pruning will in a measure increase growth in the remaining limbs. Summer pruning does not increase growth in the remaining limbs and really has a tendency to lessen the ultimate amount of growth. Since the pear is more likely to produce too much than too little wood it may be pruned in the summer to some advantage, but very little pruning should be done, except to cut out a few limbs that cross, remove water sprouts or pinch out the ends of limbs in order to form a more spreading top.

CULTIVATION.—Pear orchards need cultivation only for the first two or three years. As soon as the trees are well started they should be cultivated only in the early spring. The pear orchard will do well put in clover, alfalfa or Bermuda grass. Pear trees are the best tree for the yard or for places that cannot be cultivated. The point to remember in pear culture is that whatever amount of growth is produced the tree should be handled so that the wood will be well matured before winter.

BLIGHT.—Scientists have been studying blight for many years, but they do not claim to understand it. About all we know is that the late fall growth followed by extra cold winter will produce, or at least increase the amount of blight. We also know that blight once started may be spread from tree to tree by insects. The only remedy so far is to cut away the affected wood and burn it.

KEEPING THE FRUIT.—Have you ever noticed how much better pears the "Dago" sells at five cents each, are than those your home folks offer? They are usually the same variety. The difference in the flavor of the pear is in the manner of ripening them. Pears to be at their best should be gathered as soon as ripe and wrapped in paper and put in a dark cellar to mellow up.

PRICES PEAR TREES

	Dozen	Hundred	Thousand
1 yr. 2-3 ft. -----	8.00	60.00	500.00
1 yr. 3-5 ft. -----	10.00	75.00	600.00
2 yr. 4-6 ft. -----	12.00	\$90.00	\$800.00

KEIFER.—For sections of this country where pears are injured by blight, the Keifer is by far the best pear to plant, either for home or market. Tree very hardy; fruit large.

GARBER.—Hardy and bears young. Large, slight red blush. One of the best.

BARTLETT.—Largely planted as a summer variety of good quality. Should not be planted except where pears are comparatively free from blight.

Plums

Plums are not only one of the most valuable fruits for home use but they are one of the surest money makers. The yield in bushels per acre is as large as that of any other fruit and the price is usually much better. Aside from this, no one is growing plums in a large way for market. Plums will yield from two to three hundred bushels per acre. What are they worth in your market?

PRICE PLUM TREES

	Dozen	Hundred	Thousand
1-2 ft. -----	3.00	25.00	150.00
2-3 ft. -----	4.00	30.00	250.00
3-4 ft. -----	6.00	40.00	350.00
4-5 ft. branched -----	\$9.00	\$60.00	\$500.00

All the following are well tried sorts:

RED JUNE.—Imported in the eighties from Japan. Tree vigorous, productive. Fruit medium to large; clingstone; skin red; quality fair to good; firm. Market. Season early.

ABUNDANCE.—Imported from Japan in 1884. Tree vigorous, productive. Fruit large; clingstone; skin yellowish red; quality good to very good; firm. Market and home. Season, early. In most sections considered better than Burbank for home purposes, but not so good for market.

BURBANK.—Introduced into the United States from Japan about twenty-years ago. Tree moderately vigorous. Fruit very large; clingstone; skin dark red; firm. Season, late.

WICKSON.—Originated by Luther Burbank and introduced about twenty years ago. Tree moderately vigorous. Fruit very large; clingstone; skin dark red; firm. Season, late.

GOLD.—Originated by Luther Burbank of California some years ago and introduced by Stark Bros. Tree undersized but healthy; productive. Fruit medium to large; clingstone; skin rich yellow. Season, late.

SIX WEEKS.—Very early. Home and market variety.

WILD GOOSE.—Medium size. Good bearer.

HANSEN HYBRED PLUMS

This is a new strain of plums originated and introduced in the northwest. They are below average size but superior to all others both in early and abundant bearing and in their ability to withstand frost. Even in full bloom they will go safely through a freeze that kills other fruit. An orchard of one hundred trees of these varieties planted on our experimental grounds in spring of 1920 went through the Easter blizzard and ripened fruit when all other plums were killed.

SAPA.—Skin and flesh, dark red. Extremely early.

HANSKA.—Bright red, flesh yellow. Resembles apricot in flavor.

TOKA.—Similar to Hanska. An extra early bearer.

OPATA.—Skin dark red. Flesh greenish, with rich, sweet flavor.

A man seventy-five years old after ordering a bill of fruit trees remarked.

"Jim, some folks think it foolish for a man at my age to plant fruit trees. It is true I may not live to enjoy the fruit, but I remember how I enjoyed such things in my boyhood days. I owe it to the world to repay the joys of my youth by leaving something for the children who pass this way when I am gone."

This man had the right view of life.

Cherry Trees

Judging by the constantly increasing demand for trees during the past ten years, cherries are very satisfactory all over Oklahoma. They bear well on the clay lands and rocky hillsides of the eastern part of the state. On the prairies around Guthrie, Enid and farther north and west, and also in the deep, sandy bottom lands of western Oklahoma, may be found many good cherry orchards. A five acre cherry orchard near Helena, Alfalfa County, produced a little more than \$4,000.00 worth of fruit. A single tree on the Moulton farm just west of Oklahoma City, produced fruit that sold for \$45.00 on the Oklahoma City market.

Cherries do not seem to be quite so exacting as to methods of cultivation as many other fruits. Rather shallow cultivation seems best as it does not greatly disturb the root systems. Cherry trees do fairly well in uncultivated yards. They are safe trees to plant in any part of Oklahoma and every home owner, whether on the farm or in the city, should plant a few trees.

PRICES OF CHERRY TREES

	Each	Dozen	Hun.
1-2 ft. -----	\$.40	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
2-3 ft. -----	.75	8.00	60.00
3-4 ft. -----	1.00	10.00	90.00
4-6 ft. -----	1.25	15.00	100.00

EARLY RICHMOND.—Earliest and one of the best varieties.

DYEHOUSE.—Closely resembles Richmond if not identical.

LARGE MONTMORENCY.—Fruit large, skin dark red. Superior quality. 10 days later.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM.—This is by far the most remarkable fruit I have ever seen both as to bearing and in withstanding injury from frost. I have seen one year trees mature fifteen to twenty cherries in the nursery row, and two year trees are as white with bloom as any flowering shrub and as heavily loaded with fruit as any old tree.

Apricots

We are selling ten times as many apricots in proportion to apple and peach as we sold fifteen years ago, which proves they are good trees to plant in Oklahoma. Apricots are more hardy than either apple or peach. They grow well in almost any soil and are one of the finest fruits either for home use or for market.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES

	Dozen	Hundred	Thousand
1 to 2 ft. -----	3.00	25.00	200.00
2 to 3 ft. -----	4.00	30.00	250.00
3 to 4 ft. -----	6.00	40.00	350.00
4 to 6 ft. branched -----	\$9.00	\$60.00	\$500.00

MOOREPARK.—Large, nearly round, orange, freestone, with a rich high flavor. The best.

ALEXANDER.—Large, sweet and juicy. Ripens early.

NECTARINES

BOSTON NECTARINE.—Tree and fruit both very closely resemble peach, except that there is no fuzz on the fruit. Fruit as large as medium size peach. Red freestone. Flavor similar to an apricot. Every home should have a half dozen Nectarine trees.

FEED THE CHILDREN

Have you forgotten your boyhood days? Those days of joyous youth, when, through the woods and in every old field and fence corner you raided in search of fruit? How every bite was relished! If there was no fruit on the home place, do you remember how strong the temptation was to "hook" these delicious, red-cheeked beauties, and when they were devoured, how the spirit of full-stomachness persuaded you that somehow, as these good things make a fellow feel so good, it could not be bad to take them?

Why are children so hungry for fruit? Is it because their growing systems require the particular kind of nourishment which fruits alone supply? Meats and bread supply muscle and heat to the body, with a very little brain and nerve food. Fruits supply muscle, brain and nerve food, with very little fats or heating property. This is why hard-working men live on bread and meat, while school children with their growing nervous systems and busy little brains, almost starve for fruits.

We need meat in the winter; therefore, Nature has arranged it so we could "slay and eat," and the meat would keep. The same wise Providence has so fixed it that every industrious man could supply his family with an abundance of nice, ripe fruits fresh from the trees and vines at any and all times from May to November.

Somewhere in the Good Book it is written: "Man shall not live by bread alone." It is equally true that the child does not grow into happy, normal manhood and womanhood by physical food alone. The child is forming habits for life. In order to acquire a pleasant disposition, the growing child must have pleasant, beautiful things to look upon. Money and labor expended in beautifying the home may prove the best money invested in learning the child to make a living. Success in business and in the social world is dependent more on a pleasant personality than on any thing else. It is comfortable, happy surroundings in childhood, reinforced by right teaching, that puts the smile upon the face that stays through life.

FRUITS FOR THE FAMILY.

There is not a farm in Oklahoma but could be made to produce plenty of fruit of some kind to supply the family. The mistake we have made was in believing that every acre of land in Oklahoma was suitable for every sort of fruit. Much of the high poor lands of western and central Oklahoma have been planted to apples and failed. Yet the deep sandy lands in the bottoms are the best apple lands in Oklahoma.

The high poor land considered valuable only for small grain and kaffir corn would make good yield of dewberries and of McDonald, Haupt and Dallas blackberries; and a fair yield of grapes. If special care is taken to grow lop-topped trees, these high lands will produce cherry, peach, plum and pear. It is true that there are some experiences adverse to the success of these fruits, but it is usually easily traceable to the planting of trees too close on the ground and abandoning cultivation as soon as it became unprofitable to grow other crops in the orchard. The man who will put as much common sense and muscle into the care of an acre of fruits as he does in the care of an acre of other crops will be able to provide fruits for his family on any farm in Oklahoma.

Educate your boys and girls to love the farm. Let them have something for their very own. Membership in the Fruit Club will give them a new interest in farm life. See Page 32.

Special Prices on Family Orchard

LET US HELP YOU MAKE YOUR ORDER.

There should be as much as one acre of fruit on every farm. One acre well cared for will produce a fair supply of fruit for the family. Plenty of fruit means good living and happiness. The five collections recommended cover entire season of ripening and supply strawberries from May 1st to June 1st; blackberries and dewberries from June 1st to July 15th; grapes from July to September; cherries, plums, pears and peaches from June to October; apples and canned fruit the whole year.

Collection No. 1, 20 Assorted Apple Trees.

1 yr., 2-3 ft., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$8.00; 2 yr., 4-6 ft., \$12.00.

2 Transparent, 2 Maiden Blush, 2 Winesap, 2 Blacktwig, 4 Jonathan, 4 Stayman, 4 Delicious.

Collection No. 2, 20 Assorted Peach Trees.

2-3 ft., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$8.00; 4-6 ft., \$12.00.

2 Wheeler, 2 Carman, 10 Elberta, 2 Chinese Cling, 2 Heath, 2 Salway.

Collection No. 3, 14 Plum, Cherry, Pear and Apricot.

2-3 ft., \$5.00; 3-4 ft., \$8.00; 4-6 ft., \$12.00.

2 Gold, 2 Burbank, 2 Sapa, 2 Richmand, 2 Montmorency, 2 Moorpark, 2 Kieffer.

Collection No. 4, 100 Grape Vines, \$14.00, or Half for \$7.50.

75 Concord, 5 Moore's Early, 5 Catawba, 5 Niagara, 5 Goethe, 5 Warden.

Collection No. 5.

500 Berry Plants \$10.00, or Half for \$5.00.

100 McDonald, 100 Harvest, 100 Austin, 200 Klondike.

If you live on the East side of the state you may leave off 100 dewberries or blackberries and put in 100 raspberries. If you live on the high lands of Western Oklahoma, leave off strawberries and add dewberries to the berry collection.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON ALL FIVE COLLECTIONS.

2-3 ft., amounting to \$39.00, reduced to \$30.00.

3-4 ft., amounting to \$48.00, reduced to \$40.00.

4-6 ft., amounting to \$60.00, reduced to \$50.00.

Collection No. 6, for City Garden.

12 Fruit Trees, 12 Grapes, 100 Blackberries.

One year old, 2 to 3 ft., by post-----\$10.00

Two year old, 4 to 6 ft., by express-----15.00

1 Richmond, 1 Montmorency and 1 Compass Cherry. 3 Elberta, 1 Wheeler, 1 Heath and 1 Salway Peach. 1 Burbank and 1 Sapa Plum. 1 Moorpark Apricot. 6 Concord, 2 Niagara, 2 Catawba, 2 Goethe Grapes. 50 Harvest and 50 McDonald Blackberries.

Space 50 ft. by 75 ft. planted in this assortment will give you fruit of your own growing, from June to September.

REMEMBER—Prices on Collection are for stock delivered to you in perfect condition for planting. Your money refunded if for any reason stock is not satisfactory.

PARCEL POST is giving good service. We can send berries, grapes, 2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. fruit trees by Post. Two year trees may also be sent by Post, when pruned ready for planting.

Grapes

Grapes require a warm, well drained soil and a sunny exposure. For these reasons, Oklahoma soil seems peculiarly adapted to the growth of grapes. Grapes are usually planted eight feet apart each way. In preparing the vines for planting, cut off all broken and bruised roots, and cut back the top to a stub only five or six inches long. Dig the holes large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and set the vines three to four inches deeper than they grew in the nursery; in fact after they are properly pruned, there should be only two or three inches of vines showing above the ground. Beat the soil firmly around the roots, water and cover over with loose soil, as directed for fruit trees.

About two hundred grape vines are needed to produce plenty of grapes for family use.

We would advise planting, 150 Concord and 10 each of the other sorts. This number and assortment will supply plenty of fruit fresh from the vines for eight to ten weeks and canned grapes and juice for the whole year.

Few, if any of the products of the soil, produce as much food for the labor expended as grapes. Besides this, plenty of grapes means less malaria and fewer Doctor's bills.

PRICES GRAPE VINES

\$3.00 dozen \$20.00 hundred \$150.00 thousand

VARIETIES GRAPES

CONCORD.—Black, fair size, hardy. Succeeds everywhere. Been planted for sixty years and there are now more Concords planted than all other varieties together.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Large early black grape. One of the best.

WORDEN.—Resembles Concord, but earlier.

CHAMPION.—Earliest variety we are growing. Hardy and productive.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—A new variety very much boosted by novelty catalogues and that class of nurserymen who sell special sorts at high prices. Worthy of trial.

WHITE GRAPES.

MOORE'S DIAMOND.—Clear skin, hardy white grape of good quality.

NIAGARA.—Hardy white grape of good quality.

GOETHE.—Very late white grape of fine quality.

RED GRAPES

AGAWAM.—Hardy red grape; excellent flavor. Good bearer.

CATAWBA.—Large, good grower and good bearer. One of the best for either home or market.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES

FIRST.—Keep in mind the ultimate form of vine wanted in order to adapt them to the height of the wire or trellis on which you are training them.

SECOND.—Be careful in selecting good, strong, bloom buds. These are side buds on vines of the previous year's growth. Such buds will throw out new vines and a number of bunches of grapes will be set on these new vines. The quantity will depend on the vigor of the bloom buds selected and the care that you give to your vineyard. No fruit is grown on suckers or new vines grown from two year old wood. It must always be borne on the vines thrown out from side branches on the previous year's growth.

THIRD.—The pruning must be done with a view of providing the right amount of bloom buds for the coming season. On vines two years old usually a single cane having three bloom buds will provide about the right amount of bearing wood. On vines three years old two canes each having three bloom buds are usually enough. By the fourth year after planting, grape vines are usually capable of bearing about as heavy a crop as they will ever bear. And six or eight canes having two or three bloom buds should be left.

These suggestions as to pruning are for vines that are run on wire trellis in a regular cultivated vineyard. Where a few vines are grown on an arbor with a view to providing both shade and fruit, it is usually better to leave a larger number of canes and leave only one or two bloom buds on each cane.

GRAPE JUICE

A few years ago when the prohibition campaign was going good, folks prophesied that grape growers would lose heavily because they could not make wine. Wine usually sold for about \$1.00 a gallon. Grape Juice without either sugar, kick or cussedness, is now selling for three times the price wine brought. The soda fountains in Oklahoma City are paying about \$800.00 to \$1,000.00 for the juice from one acre of grapes. When you buy a drink at ten cents, you are paying \$2,000.00 an acre for a crop of fruit.

The juice may be extracted by cooking the grapes and straining through a cloth or by using a wine or cider press. The ordinary methods of canning will keep the juice. Fruit juices retain their flavor better if not heated quite to the boiling point; a temperature of 180 being sufficient to preserve them.

Grape juice is coming more and more into use and enough of it should be produced in Oklahoma to make it a common food in every home. A gallon of grape juice can be produced for fifty cents with as much profit as cotton at fifteen cents per pound.

SPECIAL PRICE ON CONCORD

In order to encourage large plantings for grape juice we are making a special price of \$10.00 per hundred in lots of 200 to 1000. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Blackberries

CULTIVATION OF BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries should be planted in rows seven feet apart, and the plants set three and one-half feet apart in the row. If land is scarce and you wish quick results, plant thicker. Cover the roots a little deeper than they were before being taken up, and pack the soil well around them. Blackberries sprout from the roots, not from the cane which is cut off, and it is useless except to show the location of the plant. Roots of blackberries do not sprout early in the spring, so do not conclude that your plants are dead if they are not green as soon as other vegetation. Hoe the weeds from around them and plow the middle of the row, and they will come up some time in May or the first of June, and get large enough to bear a nice crop of fruit the following year.

Blackberries should have level, clean cultivation during the whole of the growing season. Five plowings are usually sufficient, but until the crop is off, care should be taken to thoroughly pulverize the surface of the soil after each rain, as this precaution is likely to save the crop in case of drought just at ripening time. This means about a half a day's work on a quarter of an acre, which will produce an abundance of fruit for family use. With some varieties it is desirable to pinch off the top bud of the canes when they are two to three feet high, in order to make them branch, but usually those long, slim canes are caused by plants standing too thick on the ground, and proper thing to do is to hoe out a portion of the young plants just as they come up. As soon as the fruit is off the old plants should be removed.

Blackberry Vines \$1.00 Dozen, \$4.00 Hundred, \$30.00 Thousand

McDONALD.—A new sort said to be a cross between a dewberry and blackberry. Originated in Texas and is peculiarly adapted to the Southwest. It ripens before the Early Harvest and the fruit is considerably larger. It is not a perfect bloomer and should be planted three rows of McDonald to one row of Early Harvest, Dallas or Haupt. In my judgment, this sort of berry patch will produce twice as much fruit as any of the Eastern or Northern sorts.

HAUPT.—Like the McDonald is of the Plains of Texas origin and withstands the Southwest climate remarkably well. Texas folks claim it is the best variety to plant with the McDonald as a pollenizer, and our four years' experience confirms this view. Both McDonald and Haupt grow very much like Dewberries the first year and have the dewberry habit of keeping very close to the main stool, and for that reason are easier to keep in hills than other varieties of blackberries.

EARLY HARVEST.—Season very early. Usually considered most desirable sort for the Southwest.

DALLAS.—A Texas variety found growing wild in 1880. Bush vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit large; quality good. Recommended for Oklahoma.

LAWTON OR ROBISON.—This berry is grown more than all others in the East Texas berry district. It is also doing well in Oklahoma. Very vigorous, upright growing canes. Extra large fruit. I believe it will prove of unusual value for Oklahoma.

We are dropping from our list of blackberries a number of the sorts handled by eastern and northern nurserymen. The varieties that have originated in the southwest are much more profitable for planting in this state and it seems that when we offer eastern and northern sorts with which many of our customers are acquainted, they buy strong on these sorts and results prove disappointing. The sorts originated in the southwest have a peculiar thickness of leaf and adaptability to withstand our hot days and high winds.

SPECIAL

Three hundred plants of blackberries, dewberries and raspberries will make sufficient for family use and on this quantity we will make thousand rate prices in such assortment as you wish.

Dewberries

Dewberries should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three and one-half feet apart in the row. For field culture, it is best to plant them four feet apart each way, so they can be worked with a plow. Dewberries like blackberries and raspberries grow vines one year, and the next year bear and die. They are very hardy, and will grow on any kind of soil, and should have about the same kind of cultivation as directed for blackberries.

When the vines are a foot and one-half long in the summer, cut off the end so they will branch and make strong fruit-bearing buds for the next year's crop. Dewberries, like grapes, produce a number of berries from each bud, so don't be afraid of pruning them too much. Dewberries, properly cared for will produce from two to four quarts to the hill, and, at fifty cents per gallon are worth \$200.00 to \$400.00 per acre. They are nearly twice as large, are more tender and juicy than blackberries, and no home berry patch is complete without them.

If you are in the western half of Oklahoma or have a soil that does not stand drought, by all means plant dewberries. They are to fruit growers what Kaffir is to grain farmers. Austin dewberries will yield a crop of fruit under conditions that cause failure with all other berries.

Dewberry Vines \$1.00 Dozen, \$4.00 Hundred, \$30.00 Thousand

AUSTIN (Mays).—Fruit very large and fine flavor. During the past two dry years bore twice as much fruit as any other dewberry or blackberry on our place except McDonald blackberry. Ripens very early.

LUCRETIA.—Large; one week later than Austin and of equal value except in dry years.

THORNLESS DEWBERRY.—Vine smooth as a peavine. Entirely free from thorns. No scratches to bring blood every time you reach in among the vines for an extra fine berry. The vine is shorter jointed and a little stiffer and more upright growing than either the Austin or Lucretia. This variety has been fruited for ten years and is now known to be as productive as any other variety. From a single plant originating ten years ago we now have ten thousand plants to offer for spring of 1923 planting. They are well worth the price we are asking, \$2.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100, and \$50.00 per 1000.

Raspberries

Raspberries should be planted in rows seven feet apart, and the plant set three and one-half feet in the row. They should have the same treatment as blackberries except that they require more moisture, and the selection of land and cultivation of raspberries should be chiefly with the view of maintaining moisture in the soil during July and August. Succeed well on east side but very hard to grow on west side of state.

Raspberry Vines \$1.00 Dozen, \$4.00 Hundred, \$30.00 Thousand

KANSAS.—Hardest and best of black raspberries.

TURNER.—Hardest and best of red raspberries.

Strawberries

CULTIVATING STRAWBERRIES

Ranking first in small fruits comes the beautiful and delicious strawberry. They grow successfully in any soil suitable for a garden. The eastern half of Oklahoma has an ideal climate for the growing of strawberries and they succeed well in almost any character of land. The gravelly lands and upland of eastern Oklahoma are almost identical with the strawberry lands of Arkansas and Missouri.

In planting commercial fields of strawberries it is usual to lay the rows off about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and set the plants 2 feet apart, or to check the land both ways, 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. This method saves labor in cultivation. New plants form very quickly, multiply so as to give a full-bearing stand. Clean cultivation should be practiced through the summer months.

WESTERN OKLAHOMA

In the country around Shawnee, Guthrie and Oklahoma City, most of the people who are making real money on strawberries, are using irrigation. The land that holds moisture best and the good, corn land in branch bottoms will produce strawberries if rightly cared for. For the western half of the state, this means thorough preparation of the soil and clean cultivation up to the first of September.

MULCHING

On sandy land after the fall rains begin, crab grass may be allowed to grow up in the row. The grass will be killed by the first frost and will serve as something of a winter protection from sand blowing and may remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean until after the crop is harvested. But do not confuse this idea of crab grass. Bear in mind that this crab grass mulch method is practical only on fields that have been plowed ten or fifteen times during the summer and have a fair stand of thrifty growing plants formed by the first of September. Mulching with straw in the late fall is helpful, but generally considered too expensive for ordinary field cultivation.

Farmers who undertake to grow strawberries should plant something like a quarter of an acre to give opportunity for plowing to conserve the moisture. This will produce more than enough for family use but the surplus always brings a good price. Folks who have room for only one or two hundred plants will need to watch closely and water during extremely dry weather.

Every home owner whether on the farm or in the city should have plenty of strawberries for his own use.

Strawberry Plants 50c Dozen, \$1.50 Hundred, \$10.00 Thousand

MITCHELL EARLY.—One of the best early strawberries of fair size.

EXCELSIOR.—Very popular early variety.

GANDY.—One of the best late varieties. Large berries.

KLONDIKE.—Large, fine flavor, heavy bearer.

Everybearing Strawberries, \$1.00 Dozen, \$2.50 Hundred.

PROGRESSIVE.—The best of all everbearing sorts. In the eastern part of Oklahoma this variety bears almost constantly during summer and fall. In western part of State with no irrigation it bears only at time other berries ripens and makes a late full crop.

Gooseberries, Currants and Juneberries

Prices 20c Each, \$2.00 Dozen

Gooseberries are not very well adapted to Oklahoma, and I would not advise their planting, except in the eastern part of the state.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY.—One of the oldest and most reliable sorts.

OKLAHOMA CURRANT.—This is a new variety of which we have a limited supply and are now for the first time offering. It's a good bearer and will stand the test of the hottest weather. A few of them are scattered over the state and we find them growing wild in Greer county. Every person in Oklahoma who likes currants should have one dozen of these vines.

IMPROVED JUNE BERRY.—This is one of the best berries for Oklahoma. It originated in the West and is unusually well adapted to dry climates. The bush is of the sarvis and huckleberry type and the fruit resembles these two fruits very much both in flavor and appearance. Bears very young, and makes an attractive shrub which yields abundant crops of fruit.

RHUBARB.

Price \$1.50 Dozen, \$10.00 Hundred

We are growing the Linnaeus and Victoria. Both are hardy and of about equal merit.

PECANS

Pecans are proving very profitable. The Farmers National Bank of Tecumseh one year paid out \$20,000 for pecans. All of these were native sorts and brought the producers less than half the price of the best paper shell varieties.

STUART.—Best paper shell variety, 2-3 ft., \$1.50 each; \$125.00 hundred.

FOREST SEEDLINGS—We recommend Locust and Catalpa Speciosa as best for timber and wind breaks.

Price.—\$2.00 per hundred, \$15.00 per thousand.

One acre of fruit will produce more food for the family than can be purchased with the products of ten acres of corn or cotton. Why not head off the profiteer and feed your family better than you can with bacon and canned goods from the store. A little forethought and industry mean to the home the difference between a mere living and luxury. It does not mean extra expense but a big saving as soon as fruit comes into bearing.

Roses

The love of the beautiful is implanted in the heart of every child. How eagerly the little feet run in search of the first flowers of spring. Farm boys and girls love the flowers and they should have them. There is something in their beauty and fragrance attuned to the deeper, nobler chords of youthful nature. The tragedy of the brightest boys and girls rushing from the farms to the cities would be greatly lessened if they were given an opportunity to grow the flowers they love. Roses will bloom six months in the year out of doors, and every farmer owes it to the bright side of his own nature, to his growing boys and girls, and to the good wife, who sees too little of things beautiful, to provide for his home a bed of Everblooming Roses.

HOW TO PLANT

Select good soil either in the yard or garden, at some place where you can cultivate it. The ground should be spaded twelve inches deep and made very rich. Plant deeply, firm the soil thoroughly around them and then water heavily. Cut back to within two to four inches of the ground. If planting is done in the fall, cover roses entirely over with soil, which should be removed before growing time in the spring. Give good clean cultivation during the whole of the summer. You will have constant blooming if you provide conditions under which roses will grow. Before the cold weather of winter, everblooming roses should be cut back to within four to six inches of the ground and entirely covered with earth or leaves to protect them during the winter. There is about one year in four in Oklahoma when everblooming roses would be killed if not covered. If there were no danger of winter killing, roses should be cut back every year, as it causes them to make a much more thrifty growth the following year and the blooms are always on the new growth.

FIELD GROWN—75c each, \$8.00 dozen.

The following varieties are hardy and furnish an assortment of colors.

They will bloom from early May until they are killed by freezing weather. Many years we have more roses the first week in November than any other time of the year.

SIX HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES

METEOR—The best of all velvet red roses.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Hardy carmine crimson rose of largest size.

ETOILE DE LYON—A superb yellow rose with long stems.

FRANCISCO KRUGER—A favorite salmon rose. Strikingly handsome.

KASERINE—Creamy white; fragrant; a good bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON—The largest rose grown. Color: bright glistening pink.

THREE HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

The Yellow Rambler, White Rambler and Crimson Rambler are all suitable for training on porch or trellis or for any purpose for which a strong growing climbing rose is needed. They produce a very heavy bloom and are usually at their best on Decoration Day.

Ornamental Shrubs

More shrubs should be planted about the homes, school grounds and city parks. The following varieties cover a very long season of blooming and are all good growers in Oklahoma.

PRICES ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS-----75c each, \$8.00 per doz.

FORSYTHIA, OR GOLDEN BELL: The earliest blooming shrub. In very early spring the bush is covered with a golden bell-shape flower, very fragrant. This shrub is greatly in demand for landscaping purposes.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI: (Bridal Wreath). The finest of all the Spireas. When in flower is a complete fountain of white blooms. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat florets make up the racemes, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy, an early bloomer.

SPIREA THUMBERGIA: Bush is graceful, dwarfish and rounded white flowers. Blooms early.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER: A fine variety with broad heads of pink flowers. Grows two to three feet high and makes a shapely bush. Blooms from June throughout the season.

HYDRANGAE GRANDAFLORA: A fine shrub bearing large, showey panicles of white flowers.

ALTHAE—Double white and double red. Bloom late in summer.

SNOW BALL—A well known shrub growing six to ten feet high.

SYRINGA—Flowers resembling the orange blossoms. Blooms in May.

JAPAN QUINCE—Sometimes called Burning Bush. Very hardy.

CRAPE MYRTLE—Flowers pink, crimson or white. Beautiful shrub, continuous bloomer.

LILAC—An early blooming shrub. Very hardy.

WEGELIA ROSEA—Blooms May, June and July. Flowers pink.

HONEYSUCKLE

Prices—75c Each, \$8.00 Dozen.

HALL'S JAPAN—The freest-growing and blooming sort of all.

CHINESE—A hardy vine with bright green foliage.

PRIVET HEDGE

1-2 ft. ----- 8c each, \$ 8.00 per 100, \$60.00 per 1,000

2-3 ft. -----12c each, \$10.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1000

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—Makes the best and most beautiful hedge. Valuable also as an ornamental shrub as it is almost an evergreen and can be trimmed to any desired form.

AMOS RIVER PRIVET—This variety grows a little slower than the California Privet but withstands cold weather much better. Makes a very beautiful hedge.

Write us for any information about beautifying your home or school grounds. We shall be glad to be of service to you whether you be a customer or not. An exchange of ideas may be helpful to both of us.

Ornamental and Shade Trees

"Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands."

Longfellow would have forgotten the Smithy and the Smith had it not been for that big shade tree. How many places along life's journey we remember as pleasant just because there was a tree or a group of trees there. They make a place look home-like and the shade is so inviting and restful that like Riley, the Hoosier poet, we exclaim:

"Spread them shadders anywhere,
I'll get down and waller there."

Go into the cities in warm weather and you will see them sprinkling the streets to cool and moisten the air. In God's great out of doors the trees are pumping the water from the earth and evaporating it into the air daily. The health and comfort of cities would be greatly enhanced by the planting of more trees. Every city should have a park commission empowered with full control of street planting of trees. Non-resident and speculative interests should not be permitted to interfere with the promotion of public health and comfort nor mar the beauty of a city. The problem should be handled as the sidewalk problem is now handled.

PRICES ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	Hundred
3-inch Caliper -----	\$4.00	\$300.00
2-inch Caliper -----	3.00	200.00
10-12 ft. -----	2.00	175.00
8-10 ft. -----	1.50	125.00
6- 8 ft. -----	1.00	80.00

In the planting of shade trees no expense should be spared to prepare the root bed deeply. The soil should be heavily manured and thoroughly spaded into a rich fertile root bed fully twelve inches deep for the whole surrounding soil from which the trees will have to feed, and it would be better if this root bed was made eighteen inches deep. This thorough preparation of the soil before planting will mean not only a great saving in cultivation and watering the trees for the first two years, but will mean long life for the trees. Where the surface soil has been removed by grading the streets, fertilizing and deep preparation of the soil are indispensable. It's the only way that trees can be planted with any reasonable expectation of success.

After having prepared the soil deeply, dig the holes deep enough so that at least twelve inches of fertile soil can be placed in the bottom of the hole before planting the tree, and plant the tree so that it will be about four inches deeper in the ground than it stood in the nursery row.

MAPLE: Common sort seen in our cities. Grows rapidly and is one of the best trees for street planting.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM: Grows much more rapidly than the native Red Elm. Adapts itself to any soil or season. The most valuable shade tree grown.

LOCUST: A valuable timber tree. Considered one of the best for street planting on hard soils and on the prairies of Western Oklahoma.

CATALPA: A valuable timber tree. Rapid grower and satisfactory for street planting on any soil. Blooms profusely.

ASH: Rapid grower. Stands extremes of hot and cold, dry and wet weather well and is a good tree either for street or lawn planting.

SYCAMORE: A strong grower and long lived tree. One of the best for street planting.

Beautiful Trees for lawn, 6 to 7 ft., \$2.00 each.

UMBRELLA CHINA: Very beautiful shape and foliage. Rapid grower.

CATALPA BUNGEI: Stately, umbrella shaped and very hardy.

Bulbs

Our list of Bulbs is all very hardy, easily grown and adapted to any section of Oklahoma.

CANNAS

Price, 15c each,, \$1.50 doz., \$10.00 hundred.

PENNSYLVANIA: Flowery red with green foliage. Grows four to five feet high.

GUSTAVE GOMPERS: Bloom canary yellow, foliage green. One of the finest yellow cannas.

MARTHA WASHINGTON: Clear, glistening, peach bloom pink. Finest of the pinks.

MEXICAN TUBEROSES: Tuberoses are easily grown. They produce the most wonderfully fragrant, long stemmed, white flowers. Price, 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$7.50 per hundred.

GLADIOLAS: We offer the florists' mixture. These grow a great variety of colors. Very fragrant and beautiful flowers. Price 15c each, \$1.50 dozen.

PEONIAS

Prices, 40c each, \$4.00 doz., \$25.00 per hundred.

DUCHESS DE ORLEANS: Soft pink. Free bloomer.

VESTINA MAXIMA: Very large. White with red spots.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS: Ivory white. Very free bloomer.

EUDULIS SUPERBA: Very deep rose pink. Hardy, good bloomer.

BEAUTIFY THE SCHOOL GROUNDS

Sometimes, as I look upon the barren grounds and brick walls called school houses, and think of how the children must spend twelve years of their life there, I am led to wonder whether or not, to the mind of the child, the school house may not be quite as much a place of confinement as a place for improvement. Many of them grow pale and weak from want of pure air. Trees and flowers growing about the grounds would be throwing off through their leaves the oxygen needed to bring back the blush to those little cheeks. A twelve-inch tree would, every day, through evaporation by its leaves, sprinkle 200 gallons of water into the air to cool and moisten it. Trees and flowers would go far towards making the school grounds a place of health rather than of weakness.

But there is also a still deeper meaning, a still greater reason for the planting of flowers and trees about the school grounds and making them beautiful. It is in school days that we form the habits of life. Everything that contributes to a pleasant state of mind leaves its imprint on the mind of a child and helps to train it in thoughts of pleasantness, rather than in thoughts of gloom. In the arena of life it is the man or woman with a smile that wins.

If you say that the children will destroy the trees and plants about the school grounds, I reply by asking whether or not teaching them to understand and respect the growing things about them would not be more valuable to them through life than much we are teaching them from the books.

Education is valuable only in so far as it helps us to be useful, kind, courteous, happy and helpful to ourselves and our fellowman. Our educational system, as a whole, would be improved by giving us more of the throbbing pleasant life about us and less of the gloom and horrors of the past. It is better to know how to laugh with those we love, than to be able to repeat from memory the history of all the wars that have left their crimson stains upon the hearts of man since first the world began.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens should be transplanted in the spring. We are selling only American Arborvitae. This is a satisfactory grower. Price, 1-2 ft., \$1.00.

Red Cedar makes a fine tree but should not be planted on account of injury to apple orchards. Some day cedars in Oklahoma will be destroyed to protect apples from rust.

The owner of this Nursery is a graduate of the American School of Landscape Gardening and Architecture. He not only knows the theory of beautifying homes, school grounds and parks, but by large experience in growing, and long residence here, has learned the trees, shrubs and plants that thrive in this climate. Our advice is free. Give us an opportunity to help you beautify your grounds.

Instructions on the Planting and Care of Orchards

Prepared With a View to the Needs of Oklahoma Planters.

In preparing these instructions we have tried to keep in mind the man who knows nothing about fruit growing, to begin with the beginning, and tell in as direct a way as possible what we believe to be the best methods of planting and caring for fruit trees and plants in Oklahoma. Thousands of farmers own farms and are planting orchards in Oklahoma who have had no previous experience in fruit growing. Others still have come from sections where the climatic conditions are so unlike those in Oklahoma that their experience counts for little. It is to assist in supplying this need that these instructions were prepared.

There is no great mystery about fruit growing, but only the necessity for common sense, industry and punctuality that is necessary for the growth of other crops. These instructions have been prepared with a view to make them as direct and plain as possible, and space will not admit of us entering more fully into the laws of plant life that render certain methods of planting or cultivation of the soil necessary.

CARE OF TREES WHEN RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY

Don't take the nurseryman's plan as you see it on delivery day. Trees must have soil touching the roots, and this is impossible when they are in bales. Dig a ditch fifteen inches deep, cut all the string and separate the bunches, and dip the roots of the trees in water. Place the trees in the ditch, with the tops leaning to the south. Cover the roots well with fine soil and pack it down firmly. Then pour on enough water to thoroughly wet the soil around the roots. Then hill up the dirt around the trees, so it will extend at least one foot on the bodies of the trees. If there is not rainfall enough to keep the ground thoroughly wet, water the trees every week. This is absolutely necessary in order to keep them in good condition. Water is just as necessary to the life of trees as it is to the life of a horse, and it is just as absurd to complain at the nurseryman because your trees have wilted after standing for a month or more in a dry soil without being watered, as it would be to complain at the man you bought a horse of if you should let him go without water for a week. The horse and the trees would both look wilted from the same cause—lack of sensible care.

Peach trees should be heeled in with tops leaning as described for other trees and should be entirely covered with earth. This method is the sure way for all trees unless you are certain you can water them punctually and

plentifully. If trees are left in the bundle only temporarily, the bundle should be entirely covered with earth.

Berry plants may be kept a little while by separating the bunches, dipping the roots in water and then heeling in, so the dirt will be well around the roots of each plant. If they have to remain more than a few days, cover with a thin layer of straw and keep them watered.

HOW TO RESTORE DRY TREES

If through improper heeling or neglect to water during the winter, trees show shriveled buds and wilted branches, it does not necessarily follow that they are dead or even injured. The matter may not be so serious as it seems. Probably the trees need just swelling out for the same reason that a horse without water would need a drink. The best way to do this is to open up a ditch and lay the trees in it and then wet them thoroughly and cover entirely over with soil. Let them remain covered up for a week; or it will do them no injury, unless it be in extremely wet ground, for them to remain covered until you are ready to plant.

FROZEN TREES

If you should receive trees during freezing weather cover them entirely up with earth as directed for wilted trees. This will take out the frost so that no injury will result from freezing. If the trees are in a box properly packed, put the box in the cellar. Or, if you have no cellar, take the box out and bury it. Don't disturb the trees in the box. To be absolutely sure that the trees are not injured when you take them up for planting, examine the roots and see whether there is a dark streak between the bark and the wood. If there is, the trees are injured but may not be dead. If you are not just ready to plant, stand them up and heel in with plenty of moist earth about the roots. If the injury is only slight the flow of sap will soon clear up the discoloration under the bark and you may know that your trees are all right for planting.

It is unfortunate that this subject is not better understood, for nursery-men are under the necessity of making deliveries of trees in the fall too early and in the spring rather late simply because deliveries are stampeded if there happens to be a little cold weather while the stock is in transit.

TIME TO PLANT

Much more depends upon the condition of the trees, the condition of soil and the manner in which the work is done, than upon the time in which trees are planted. For successful planting trees should be in dormant condition, the ground should be moist, but not wet, and care should be taken to firm soil particles around the roots. Trees can be planted in Oklahoma at any time from November 1st to April 1st. If trees are kept in dormant condition they may be planted up to the 15th of April. Trees cannot be dug fresh from the nursery rows and transplanted with success later than April 1st, and many seasons not that late. Trees dug in the fall or early winter and planted at that time, or kept in dormant condition until planting time by heeling in the ground, will give better results than trees dug fresh from the nursery rows in the spring, because they will have had time for the roots to callous ready to commence growth. The best advice about the time to plant is—don't delay from week to week and from season to season. Do it NOW! If you cannot plant in November, plant any warm day during December, January or February. If planting is not done until late spring, extra care must be taken to firm the soil around the roots and to see that they do not dry out before having time to take root.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

A very large portion of the complaints about trees not living long have no foundation, except that the planter does not properly prepare his ground

before setting the trees. Fruit trees must remain on the same ground for a number of years, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the ground be properly prepared before planting an orchard.

Root systems of trees go after the plant food in the soil wherever that may be. If it is old land with no plant food deeper than six inches, and the under layers of subsoil rendered almost impenetrable by repeated turning of the land to a certain depth, trees will not root deeply, however "whole-rooted" they may be. Forms of the root systems of trees are governed chiefly by the distribution of plant food in the soil. If the plant food is in the upper six inches, the root system will be in the upper six inches. If the soil is rich in plant food twelve to eighteen inches deep, the root system of the tree will be distributed to that depth.

If you want deep-rooted trees that will be long lived and stand drought, the one thing that must be done is to work the ground deep before planting. Then cultivate deep for two or three years after planting, gradually getting farther and farther from the trees as they grow. Now, please remember that this deep cultivation is for the soil before planting, and for the trees for the first two or three years after planting only. After the trees are large enough to bear, the habits of the root systems are already formed, and it would do only injury to go in and tear them up.

The foregoing has been written with a view to the needs of orchards, but it applies with almost equal force to the preparation of the soil for berries and grapes. The better the preparation, the better the results. Success in fruit growing depends very much upon a proper beginning.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

If we could speak the word, and an apple orchard would spring into existence, we would say, just plant them fifty trees to the acre. But if orchards are planted fifty trees to the acre, some will die before they reach full bearing age and the orchard will not have enough trees, and, besides, trees do just as well seventy-five trees to the acre until they are almost fifteen years of age. By this time, we have received several paying crops, and even if we have lost some trees, there will be enough to produce a profitable crop. The replanting of orchards that have reached bearing age is seldom a success. For these reasons, we say, plant not less than seventy-five apple trees to the acre. We prefer planting apple trees twenty-one by thirty feet apart which would make seventy-five trees to the acre. Let the rows running north and south be thirty feet, and the rows east and west twenty-one feet. Trees planted this way will protect each other to some extent both from sun and wind. If a few trees die out when they begin to bear, they need not be replaced as the spaces will be fairly well taken up.

In eastern Oklahoma this plan is not so important but for wind swept prairies or any part of the western half of the state, wide rows with trees thick in the row will prove more profitable than planting in squares.

For peach trees we would advise thirty by fifteen feet, or some modification of that plan. If a large commercial orchard, and there was no doubt of it being cultivated, whether other crops were planted or not, then my advice would be twenty-one feet seven inches by fifteen feet, which would be exactly 150 trees to the acre. In common farm practice, the odds are more than ten to one that cultivation will cease as soon as other crops cannot be grown in connection with cultivation of orchards and this is one reason for advising wider rows one way and sufficient space to cultivate some crop.

One of the puzzles of orchard business is why a man will cultivate a plat of land while trees are young for a crop of cotton or corn worth \$15.00 per acre, but will not cultivate the orchard when it comes into bearing, and, the increased yield from care would make him five times the value of common crops. Men will go over the ground willingly eight or ten times with plows and planters to produce thirty bushels of corn to the acre but they kick hard

at the idea of stirring the ground ten times to produce 300 bushels of fruit per acre.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 by 30	feet,-----	50	apple
30 by 21	feet,-----	75	apple or peach
24 by 24	feet,-----	75	apple or peach
21 by 21	feet,-----	100	peach, apple, pear
30 by 15	feet,-----	100	peach, pear, plum
21 by 15	feet,-----	150	peach, pear, plum
15 by 15	feet,-----	200	plum or dwarf pear
10 by 10	feet,-----	435	grape
8 by 8	feet,-----	680	grape
7 by 3½	feet,-----	1,800	blackberries, dewberries
7 by 2	feet,-----	3,100	blackberries, dewberries
4 by 4	feet,-----	2,700	dewberries
3½ by 1½	feet,-----	8,300	strawberries

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees or plants to the acre.

HOW TO PLANT APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY

Lay off the rows with stakes and a plow, and be sure to get them straight. The saving of labor in cultivation will pay many times for all care taken in this way, even if nothing is said about the improved appearance of the orchard.

Dig the holes deeper and larger than is necessary to admit the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. In heavy, close soils, the larger the holes are dug the better, but I do not recommend spading out those "three foot square" holes. If it is really necessary to prepare the root bed in this way, it is much more economical to use a subsoil plow and dig the holes as big as the orchard; or in other words, to stir the whole of the ground to the desired depth.

Cut off all broken and bruised roots, with the slant from the under side; but, otherwise do as little root trimming as possible.

Don't let the trees be exposed to the sun and air while you are at work planting. Many trees are ruined by letting them lay around for several hours in the sun.

Dip the roots of the trees in water or thin mud just before planting.

Fill in the bottom of the hole with surface soil, and place the tree at a depth so that after the earth is filled in it will set about two inches deeper than it did when in the nursery. In hard, heavy soils the trees should be planted at the same depth as they stood in the nursery, but in sandy soils they should be planted two inches deeper.

Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, being careful to keep them in their natural position, and fill the hole up level with the top of the ground.

Take a maul and beat the earth firmly around the roots of the trees, until they set as firmly as a post. Nurserymen use the maul or a heavy packing machine a great deal in the planting of young trees. The reason for this is that the soil particles must lie very close to the roots of the trees or they cannot absorb the moisture, and as we do not always have heavy rains in Oklahoma after the trees are planted in the fall, we must pack the earth around the roots, or they will not be properly nourished, even if the ground has sufficient moisture. Should the ground be wet enough at the time of planting so that this mauling makes the dirt stick together, do not do any mauling, but plant the trees without the maul. However, if there is not a heavy rain so as to pack the earth, the mauling should be done in a week or so after the trees are set, and then throw loose dirt around the trees to a depth of four inches.

After having packed the earth with a maul, pour on about a gallon of more of water to the tree, and cover with four inches of loose soil.

If the winter is very dry, look over your orchard and see if there are any buds shriveling; if so, water the trees. It won't cost half a cent to the tree to do this, and will be much cheaper than losing a part of the trees and not getting as good growth on the others.

Don't put manure in the holes around the roots of the trees, but use it on the surface as mulching.

PRUNING TREES AT TIME OF PLANTING

The transplanting of trees unavoidably destroys from one to two-thirds of the root system, and if all the buds are left on them the amount of nourishment furnished will only sustain life under the most favorable circumstances, and if a severe drought comes the trees will die for want of nourishment. Whereas, by reducing the number of buds in proportion to the roots, the roots will feed the remaining number well and cause the tree to make a good growth. The transplanting of trees has, by reducing the root system of the trees, reduced their means of obtaining food, and you must reduce the number of buds to be fed if you want thriftiness of growth. This rule for reducing buds in proportion to root system does not hold good as applied to pruning after growth has commenced in the spring. No pruning should be done during the growing season, first year. Even if useless limbs and water sprouts start let them remain until the regular time for pruning the following winter.

LOSS OF SAP DURING WINTER

A subject about which the people seem to be in entire ignorance is the loss of sap from the branches of trees by evaporation during the winter. An apple tree will evaporate its weight in thirty days, and a peach tree in fifteen. For this reason, there must be thoroughly moist earth closely packed around all the roots of the trees, so that the roots may absorb the moisture and pass it up to the bodies of the trees to every branch and bud, to take the place of that lost by evaporation. The transplanting of the trees has, by cutting away a part of the root system, reduced their means of procuring water to just that extent. Herein lies the urgent necessity for seeing, not only that trees are well watered, but also that the soil particles lie close enough to the roots so that they may avail themselves of this needed food and drink.

PRUNING APPLE AND PEAR TREES AT PLANTING

One year old apple and pear trees should be cut back to about two feet in length if you desire low-topped trees. If you make the mistake of wanting high-topped trees, the best way to start them is to cut back to fifteen inches in length and allow only one sprout to grow the first season, and not try to form the head of the tree until the second season.

On the prairies of western Oklahoma, where winds lean trees badly and the bodies are sometimes injured by sun scald, one year apple and pear trees should be headed at fifteen inches and allowed to limb to the ground.

Two year old trees should have the side branches cut back to stubs two to four inches long. Varieties like Winesap, Blacktwig and trees that make open, spreading tops should be cut with terminal bud left on top of end of limb. Apple trees that make upright growth, like Transparent and all varieties of pear trees, should be cut back so terminal bud is on the under side of limb. This will cause them to make open-headed trees.

PRUNING PEACH AND PLUM TREES AT PLANTING

Peach trees, on account of the more porous nature of the bark, lose sap by evaporation much more rapidly than apple trees, and for this reason require more severe pruning. Peach trees should have all side branches cut to one inch so new limbs will start from the body of the tree. If planting small orchards in connection with other trees, and beauty and convenience of culti-

vation are considerable factors, top trees at twenty or twenty-four inches, so they will have something of the appearance of other trees in the orchard. Large trees may be used with advantage, if you want high-headed trees.

If you are planting to make the most money you will get best results from planting smaller trees that have live buds to the ground, and head such trees at twelve or eighteen inches and let them grow without further pruning during the first season's growth. If you think best, remove the lower limbs during the following winter. My advice is, plant trees not larger than the three to four foot grade, and head when planted to twelve inches, and allow the trees to form limbs to the ground.

COMMON MISTAKE

One of the most common mistakes made with young trees is to strip the leaves off the bodies of trees during the first summer. A little insight into the way growth is accomplished will convince any one of the seriousness of this mistake. For every pound of weight added to trees and plants, they absorb through their roots from fifty to one hundred pounds of water. This water is thrown off through the leaves during the growing season, and certain changes in the food taken up by the roots of the trees take place in the leaves, which correspond very closely with digestion in animals. The receding sap builds up the tissues of the tree. To remove half the leaf surface is simply to reduce the plant's means of evaporating water and to impair a life function similar to digestion in animals. No summer pruning should be done on young trees.

Summer pruning, root pruning, boring holes in trees, stripping the bark from the bodies and various other mutilating processes often recommended as promoting fruitfulness, are very doubtful methods. Such treatments do cause trees to set fruit, but it is in response to an instinct implanted by the Creator in all forms of life, which causes all things to desire to perpetuate their species. This shock to the life forces brings to bear all the life powers of the tree to the production of seed. It is in response to this same instinct which causes worm eaten and stunted trees to set a crop of fruit before they die.

Prune carefully at the time of planting, and for the first two or three winters afterward so as to establish the balance between root and top, while, at the same time, getting the tops started in the right shape, and then to do very little pruning except to remove water sprouts or limbs that cross.

HOW TO PRUNE

In pruning a fruit tree. First, remove limbs that cross and rub. Second, cut out limbs that are shaded and weak and can never produce good fruit. Third, consider the tree as a whole and see where the foliage is so thick that good fruit cannot be produced or that spraying will be hindered. Fourth, if the variety is like the Missouri Pippin apple, or some of the other varieties that are inclined to overbear, remove a portion of the small fruit bearing spurs. This is cheaper than to thin the fruit after it is set, and is much better for the tree. Fifth, if there are large limbs which you cannot convince yourself have a right to stay on the trees, cut them at considerable distance from the body of the tree and cover the wound with paint.

In considering the pruning of a tree as a whole the purpose should be to open up the head of the tree so that the limbs and fruit may all have an equal show at the sunshine and the wind. These are Nature's forces which promote growth. For just in proportion as water is evaporated from the fruit and foliage, in that proportion is growth accomplished.

CROPS FOR THE ORCHARD

Owing to the fact that nineteen men out of twenty will not cultivate a young orchard unless there is some other crop planted in it, I usually advise the planting of cotton in the orchard for the first three years. The cultivation given the cotton is very much like that needed for young trees, and with a

little labor of hoeing around the trees they will make a first-class growth with little cost of cultivation.

Cotton on account of being plowed later than corn, is a better orchard crop than corn.

Potatoes, melons and peanuts are good crops for the orchard.

Peas and beans, on account of their peculiar manner of feeding from the air and depositing fertility in the soil are, of course, so far as the crops themselves go, the very best of crops for the orchard. If you plant these crops in the orchard, try to plant so you would be cultivating during July and the first of August. This is not the best way to raise peas, but it is the best way to cultivate them for the good of the orchard.

Wheat and rye are bad crops for the orchard, except where they are planted as winter protection for the soil and plowed under early in April.

Oats should not be planted in an orchard. There is no amount of hoeing around the trees or cultivation after the crop is off that will keep an oat crop from stunting the trees.

-- CULTIVATION TO CONSERVE MOISTURE

In considering how to cultivate to hold moisture for the use of crops it is well for us to understand the problems involved: the amount of rainfall, the quantity needed by the growing crops, and the underlying principles of the circulation of water in the soil. It is needful also that we know the form of root system of the crop we are growing so that in plowing to hold moisture we may not destroy the roots which are the plants' means of using the water.

HELPING TO STORE WATER

FIRST.—By loosening up the soil. Cultivation permits the water to soak in the ground more quickly and, of course, the deeper the ground is plowed the more water can be absorbed in a short time. Subsoil plowing will help to increase the quantity of water in the soil. When you have no subsoil plow, a very fair substitute is a shovel plow run in the bottom of the turning furrow.

SECOND.—By leaving surface rough so as to form little pools that will soak into the ground. By being careful not to leave a hard, uncovered center furrow. On hillside lands the plow can be lifted at certain distances leaving a block of earth in the center of the row which will act as a terrace and cause water to enter the ground that otherwise would run off.

THIRD.—By working into the soil weeds, grass and coarse manure. This is really the most important thing in considering how we are to get the water in the soil. The presence of this vegetable matter keeps the soil open so that the water enters more readily, keeps the ground from packing, and lessens the amount of evaporation; and performs even a third valuable service by making the soil of such texture that it holds together and does not wash. Burning grass and weeds is robbing the soil in many ways.

HOLDING THE MOISTURE

If you were to look at the soil through a magnifying glass, you would see air cells or small openings running far down into the earth. The harder the soil is packed by rains, the more perfect are these openings, and it is through these that the water is evaporated from the earth. The way, then to check evaporation is to stir the soil and break up these air cells. Moisture evaporates three times as rapidly from uncultivated lands as it does from a soil that has been stirred so as to thoroughly pulverize the surface. The way, then, to conserve the moisture for the use of crops is to cultivate as soon after each rain as the ground will do to work. Careful nurserymen follow the plow with a drag, which levels up and pulverizes the surface, thus not only checking evaporation, but breaking up the clods, so the sun and air acting on them, may increase the fertility of the soil. Keep in mind the forms of the roots.

so as not to destroy them, and every ten days during dry weather cultivate the orchard.

EAST AND WEST OKLAHOMA

In advising how to grow apples in western Oklahoma great emphasis is placed on the need of low topped trees and cultivation to conserve moisture. It does not necessarily follow that western Oklahoma is a poorer fruit country than the sections of the country that have more rain.

It is true that the man who prunes too high in western Oklahoma is more likely to lose trees from sun scald than in eastern Oklahoma, but it is also true that the high winds and sunshiney days in the spring time are the ideal conditions to pollenize fruit blooms and as a result much heavier crops of fruit are set on the trees than in sections of the country where there is abundant rain.

It is true that plowing to conserve moisture requires knowledge as well as labor; but it is also true that the fertility of the soil is not being constantly leached off by the floods, and if proper cultivation is given better fruit is produced than where the soil is impoverished by excessive rains.

THE NURSERYMAN.

The growing of plants and trees is the most complicated of all agricultural work. The nurseryman puts in more labor on the cultivation of an acre of ground than any other tiller of the soil. His days are spend mid blooming flowers and growing trees. His mind is employed trying to understand more of the laws of life and growth. For him the secrets and beauties of nature have a peculiar fascination.

As he stirs the soil to conserve its moisture or to give it air and sunshine, that it may unlock its storehouse of fertility for the nourishment of life, and watches its kindly response to his care; he sometimes fancies that indeed the mother earth is imbued with life and wisdom, and that the trees and flowers he loves are to him close akin.

He looks beyond the field in which he plows and sees the great railways hurrying their trainloads of fruit from the mountains of the west to the cities of the east, and it does him good to know that his labors in the fields and his influence with men has helped to bring into being this great wealth. And looking still beyond the field of thriving enterprise, he catches a glimpse of thousands of orchards in bloom, while neath the trees the children play and ponder over the mysteries of nature, even as he did in childhood's happiest days, and he asks the question: Has not he done his part of the labor of the world; and for the joys of his youth provided by those who came before given back to the world full measure?

Save Money by Buying

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Offered on pages 12 and 13

Dear Boys and Girls:

I want you to join the Fruit Club and learn to grow and prepare fruits for home use. This is education that will add to the joy of living, when the time comes for you to establish your own home. Whether that home be on a fifty foot lot or on a farm, the knowledge acquired in the Fruit Club work withh help you to make your home more beautiful, to provide fruits for your table, and will qualify you to engage in the most interesting and profitable branch of farming.

Below is a List of Premiums, which I am offering, as you will find them advertised in the Premium List of the Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and also the Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

TEAM PRIZES

Highest scoring team of ten Individual Club Members, \$20, \$15, \$10.00, \$5.00, \$2.50.

Money to be divided among members composing the team.

SWEEPSTAKES

To the four individual club members making highest score in Fruit Club work, \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$2.50.

LOVING CUP

To the county making largest number of individual exhibits, Loving Cup, same to become property of the county when the same county has won it three different years.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES

To the five highest scoring club members in each of the ten fruit activities \$1.00 each. Same prizes, both fairs. Total \$100.00.

BEST REPORT.

\$5.00 for best report on Apples.
 \$5.00 for best report on Peaches.
 \$5.00 for the best report on Pears.
 \$5.00 for best report on Plums.
 \$5.00 for best report on Cherries.
 \$5.00 for best report on Blackberries.
 \$5.00 for best report on Apricots.
 \$5.00 for best report on Dewberries.
 \$5.00 for best report on Strawberries.
 \$5.00 for best report on Grapes.

These ten reports with pictures of the boys and girls winning the prizes will be published in book form as information and encouragement to help others in their work.

There is \$227.50 in cash prizes offered by me. Would you not like to have the honor of doing such good work that your name would appear among the winners? But of far greater value than meriting one of the 165 prizes offered, would be the joy of studying and learning to love living, growing things.

The A. & M. College permitted me to help plan these activities. Before the work was undertaken, I pledged \$500.00, to be used as prizes. When the Five Year Plan was perfected, I increased the amount and expect to spend \$1000.00 to encourage boys and girls to learn fruit growing. I want to be "Uncle Jim" to ten thousand Fruit Club Members. Won't you join?

A letter to your County Agent, or Home Demonstration Agent, or to Prof. E. B. Shotwell, Stillwater, Oklahoma, will bring you full information.

Remember I would be glad to help you in any way now, and when you get to be older boys and girls, I will still be glad to help you and will remain,

Always your friend,
 JIM PARKER.